

Fig. 1

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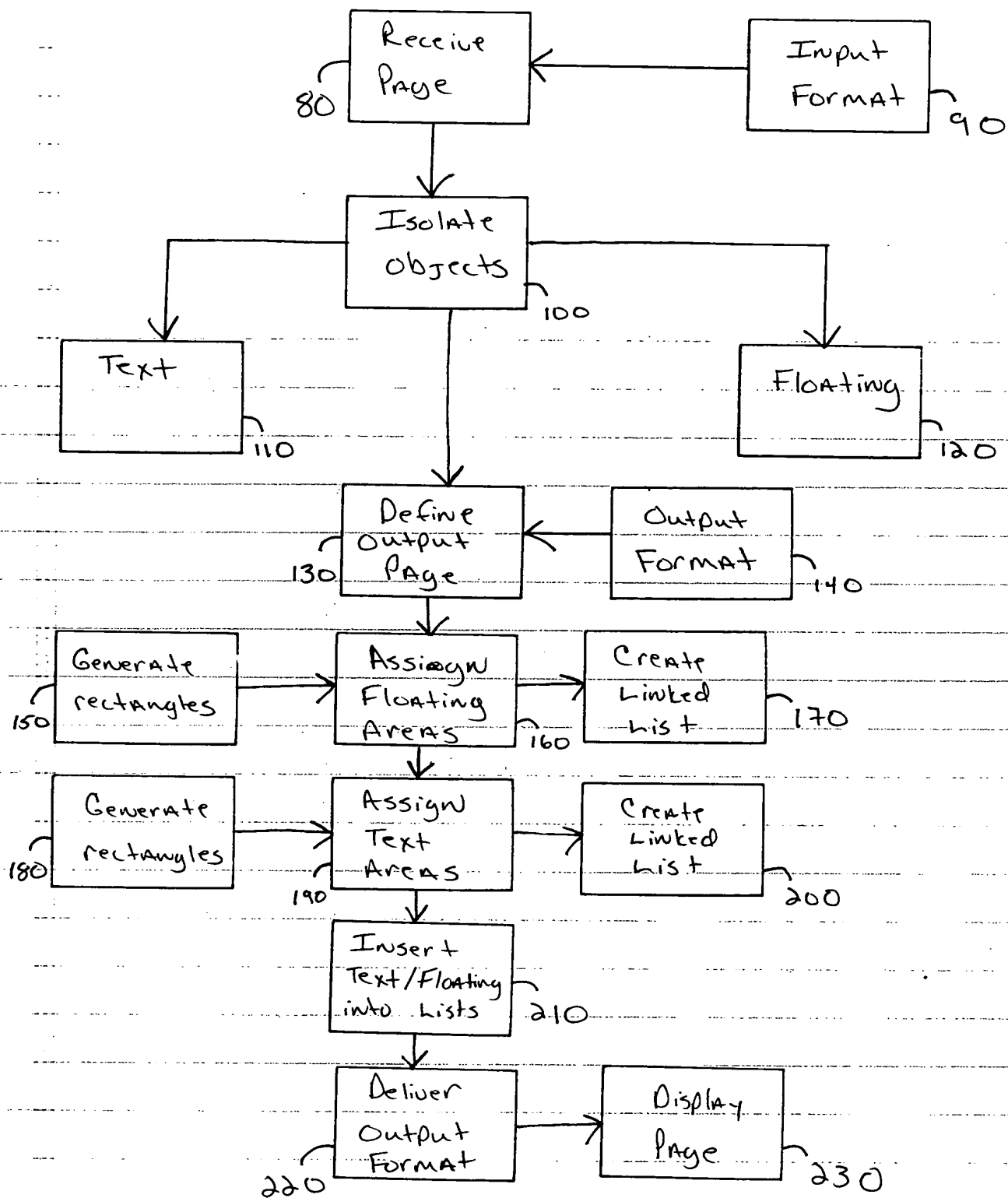


Fig. 2

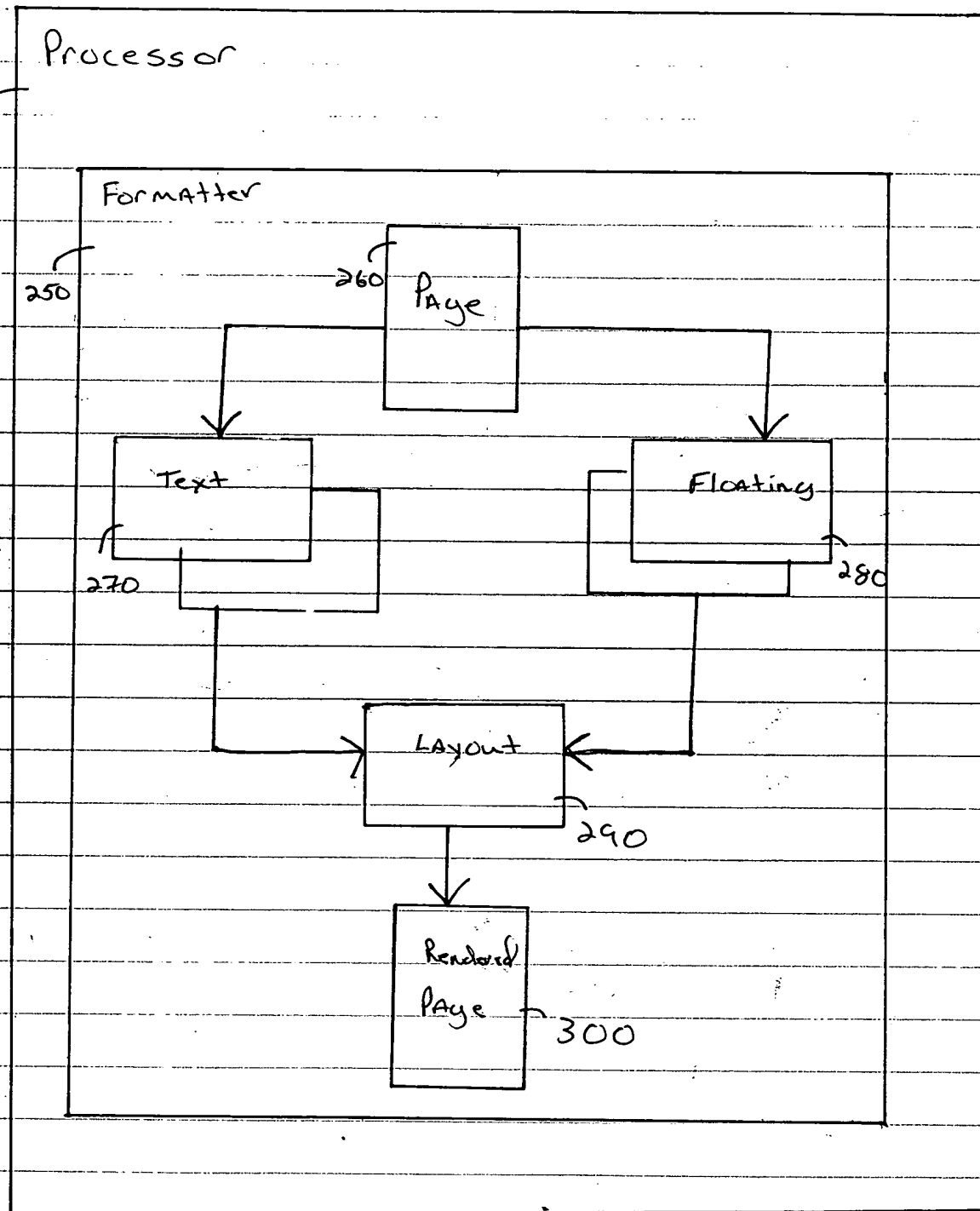


Fig. 3

The diagram illustrates a power plant system with the following components and energy flows:

- Component T1:** A large rectangular block at the top, labeled 310. It has an input 300 and an output 360 labeled T1'.
- Component T2:** A rectangular block in the middle, labeled 330. It receives input 360 from T1' and has an output 410 labeled I1'.
- Component I2:** A rectangular block on the left, labeled 420. It receives input 410 from I1' and has an output 450 labeled I2'.
- Component I1:** A rectangular block on the right, labeled 410. It receives input 410 from I1' and has an output 430 labeled T4'.
- Component T3:** A long horizontal rectangular block below T2, labeled 340. It receives input 450 from I2' and has an output 460 labeled I3'.
- Component T4:** A rectangular block at the bottom left, labeled 350. It receives input 430 from T4' and has an output 390 labeled T4'.
- Component I3:** A rectangular block at the bottom middle, labeled 460. It receives input 390 from T4' and has an output 400 labeled T5'.
- Component T5:** A rectangular block at the bottom right, labeled 355. It receives input 400 from T5' and has an output 400 labeled T5'.

The diagram shows a complex network of energy flows between these components, with numerical values indicating the magnitude of the flows. The components are interconnected in a way that suggests a power cycle or a process flow.

Fig. 4

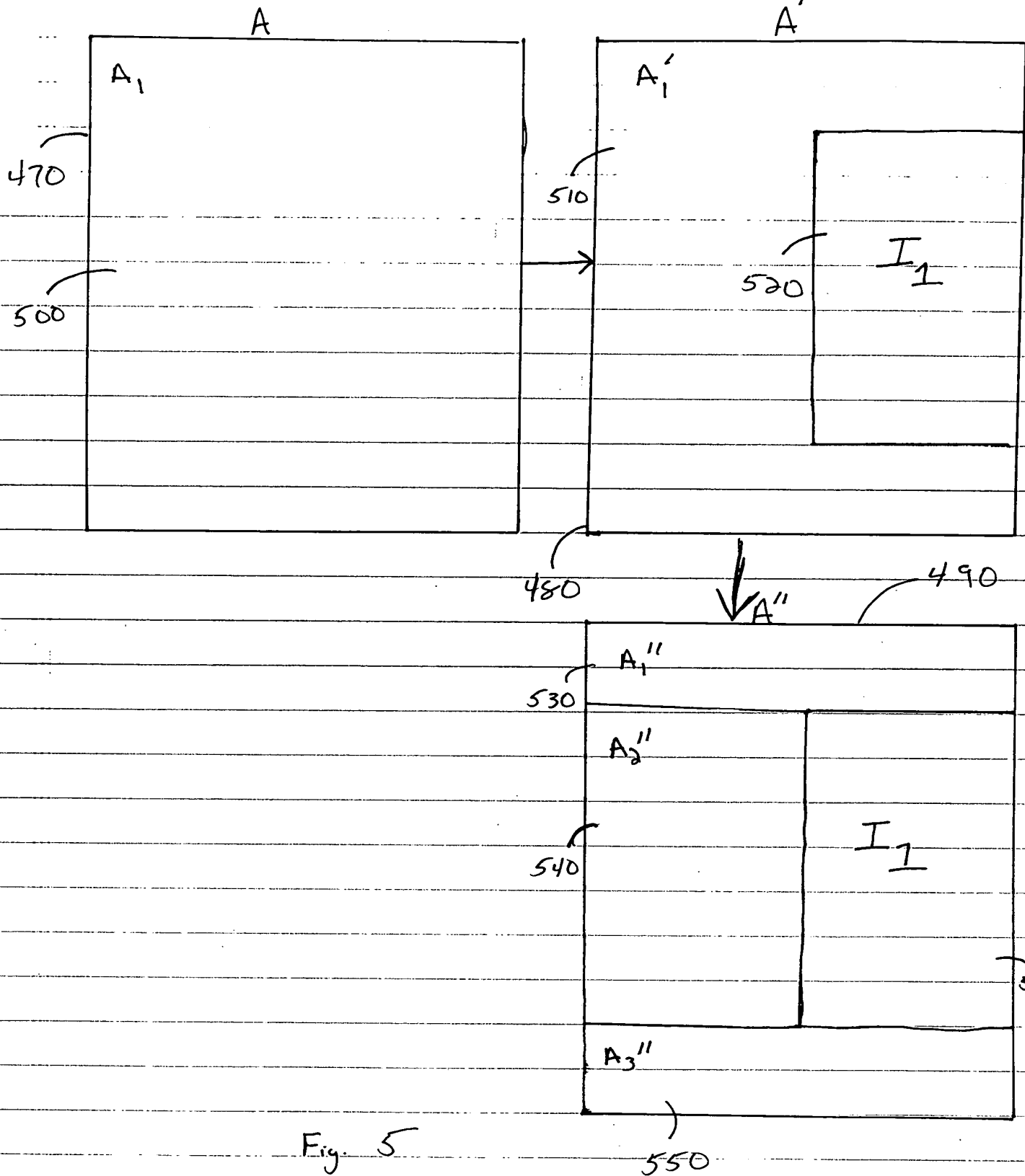


Fig. 5

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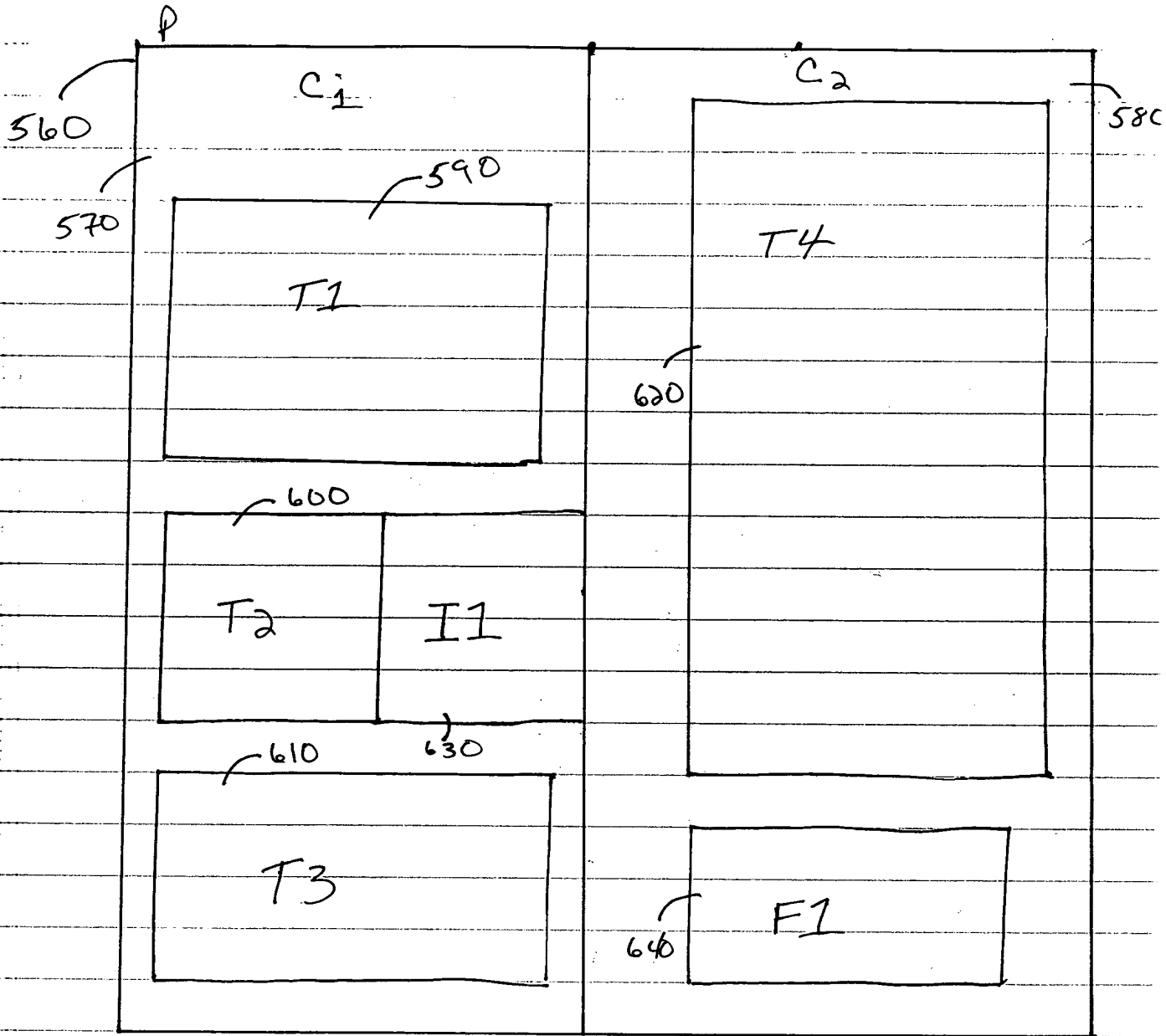


Fig. 6

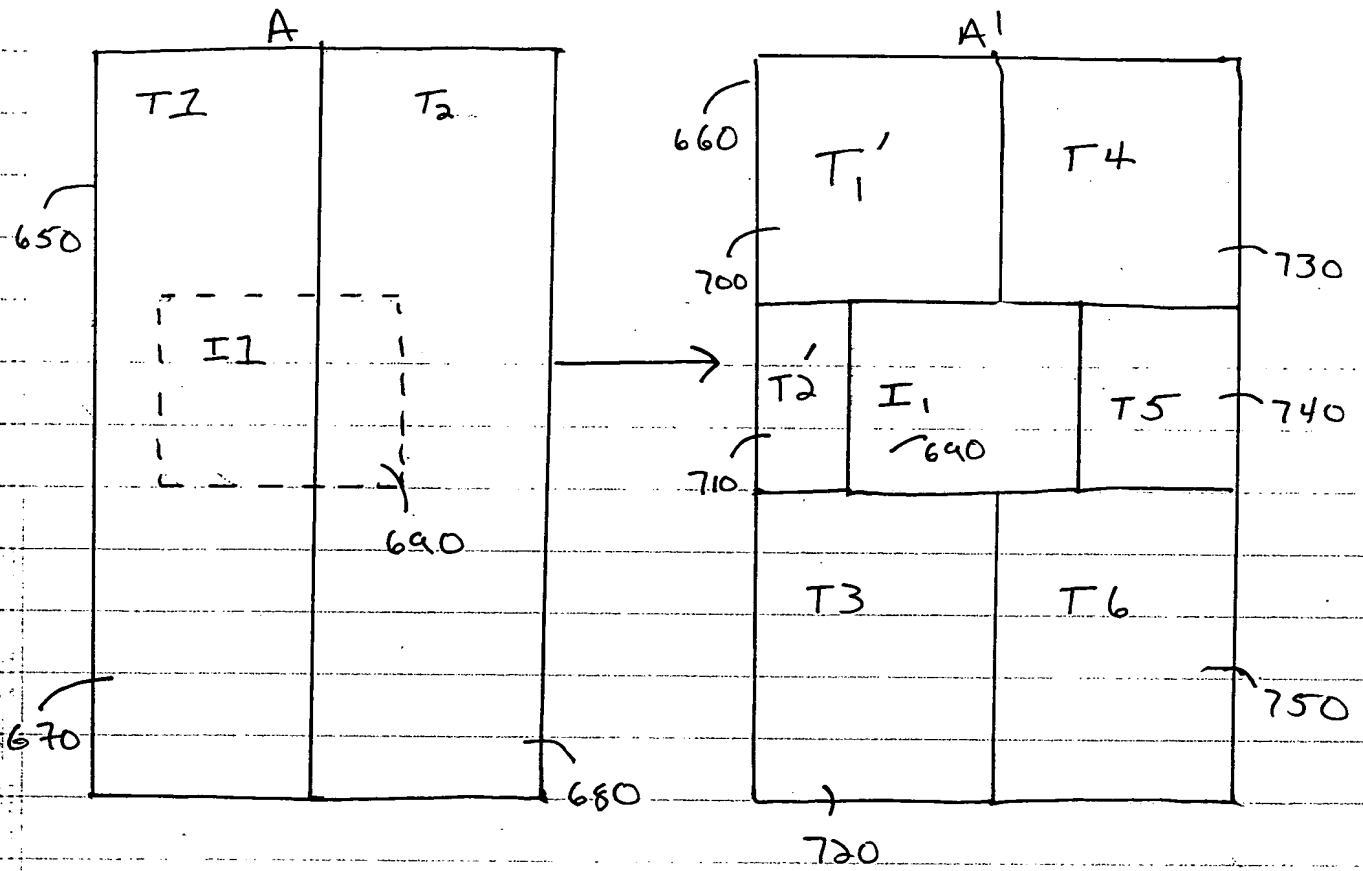


Fig. 7

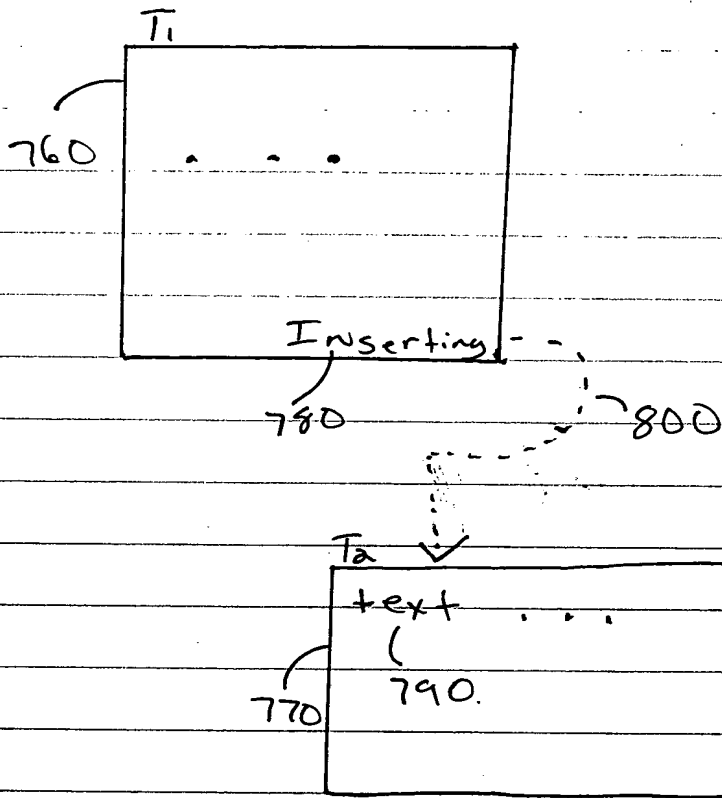


Fig. 8

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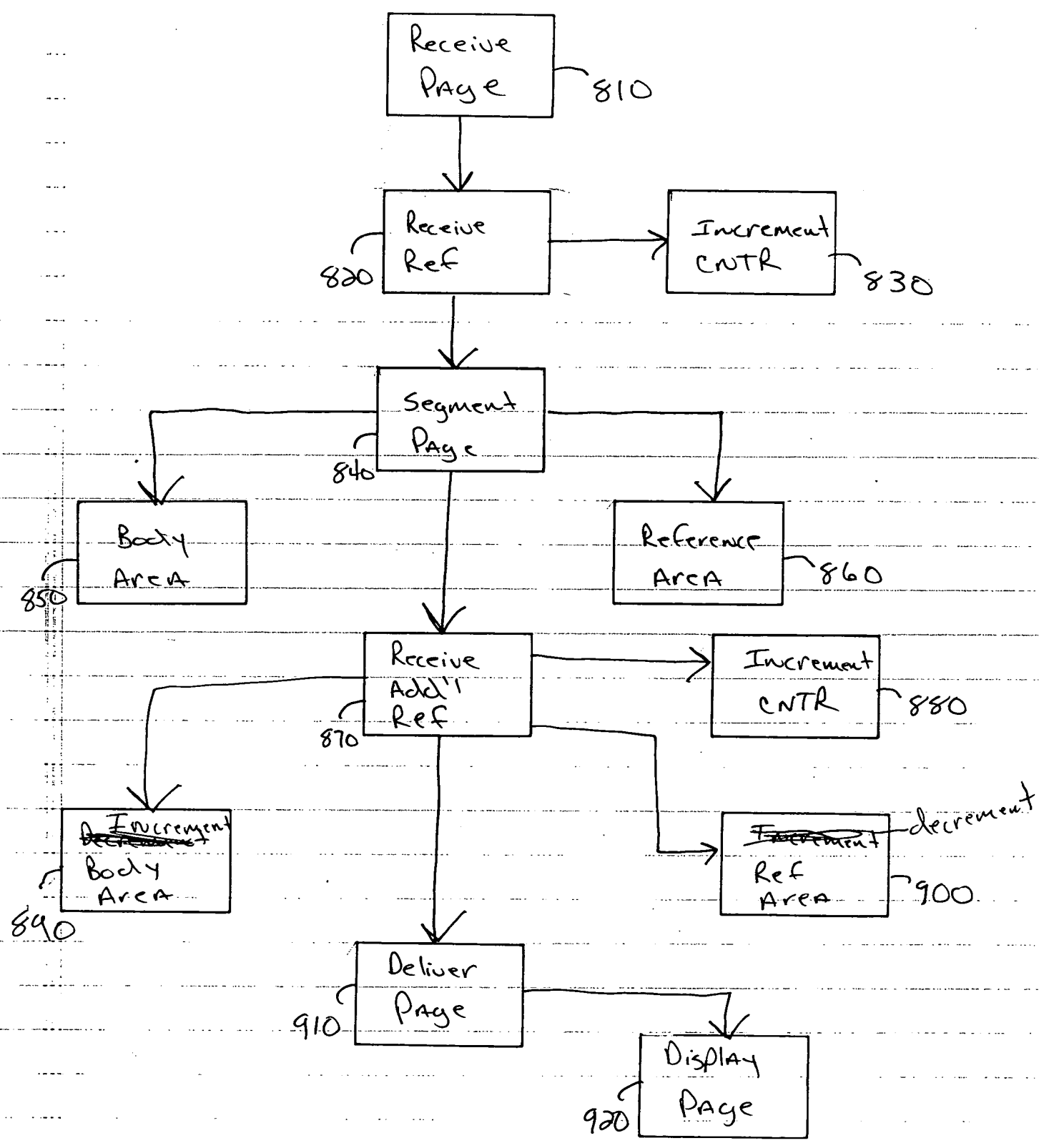


Fig. 9

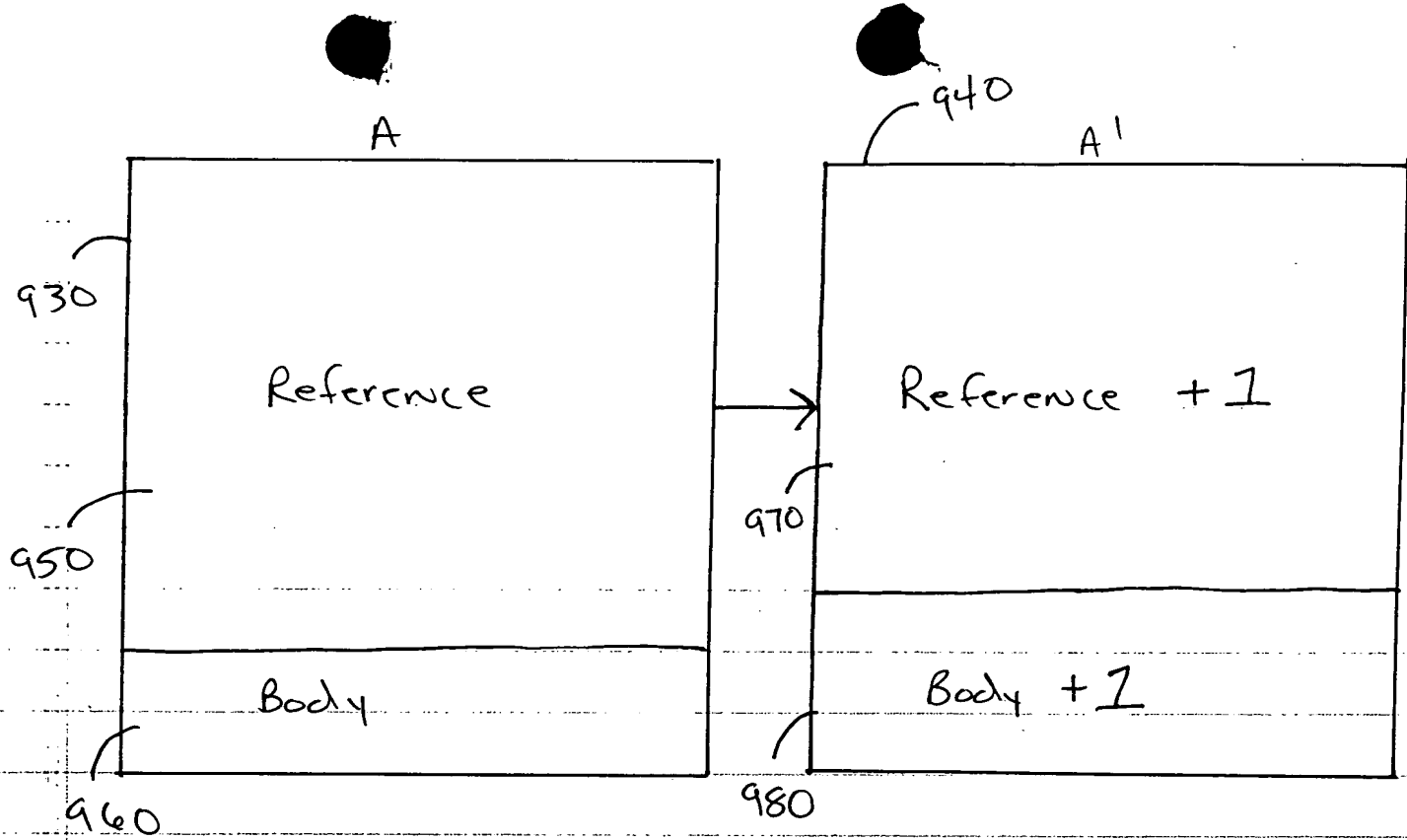


Fig. 10